## NEW YORK HERALD.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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## DOUBLE SHEET.

Wew York, Saturday, March 13, 1852.

The News. The news by the Asia, though it brings no mateand change in the aspect of European politics, i still distinctly significant of an explosion. All the great powers and their satellites expect the ball to be opened by Louis Napoleon; and all round him the preparations continue for joining in the sport when the dance begins. Nicholas is ready, with a million of his Cossacks, to intervene-as his policy may require-at the tap of the dram. "We shall see anon-it is a knavish piece of work."

Lord Derby has thrown down the gauntlet to Cobden and the "Anti-Corn Law League," and the battle is to be fought over again in a general electien. We rather suspect the new ministry will be vanquished. The agricultural interest will bleed freely, and money will flow like water among the incorruptible voters. But the other side have means; and, balancing the accounts of bribery, and bargains, and sale, the probability is that the whigs will sweep the field.

It appears that the Japanese have had a warning that the " ontside barbarians" of the United States might be expected to pay them a visit, and give them an experimental bombardment before long. They have, consequently, appealed to their old friends, the Dutch, to assist them in enforcing the doctrine of non-intervention. But the Dutch say they cannot intervene, though they are willing to mediate. All right, Mynheer. We always did think these oldfashioned Dutch were a very sensible sort of people. Intervention is not the thing for the Dutch.

The proceedings of Congress, which, during the present session, have been unusually stupid and dry, were diversified yesterday, in the House, by a bit of a row. Two members from Mississippi, one, Mr. Brown, a State rights democrat, the other, Mr. Wilcox, a Union democrat, were the pugilists on the interesting occasion. Mr. Wilcox gave the lie, and Mr Brown, a la Tom Hyer, planted a blow in the face of Wileox. A rough and tumble bear-fight followed. to the infinite amusement of the boys in the galleries, but to the disgust of all lovers of decency and decorum. The scene, however, was not quite up to Foote's magnificent pistol scene in the Senate; but if Wileex did actually draw a knife, and brandish it, mounted upon a desk, Foote may well be proud of bis spirited imitator. The Mississippians are a warlike people; but it would be well if they could contrive to keep their peculiar style of parliamentary debates at home. This sort of harmony looks bad for the reunion of the State Rights and Union branches of the democratic party of the South, and we their somabbles are healed, the whice will whip them in November with ease. We suspect the usual arrangements for an affair of honor will fellow this dishonorable affair. Would it not be a good plan, on the next occasion of a thing of this kind, to form a ring, and appoint a couple of bottle helders, and let the pugilists pummel each other to their hearts' content ? Would not that be earrying out the doctrine of non-intervention ?

Yesterday being the day allotted for the consideration of the private calendar, but little business of general interest was transacted in the United States Senate. The bill making an appropriation for a cemetery near the city of Mexico, for those of our soldiers who fell in the campaign, was passed.

The proceedings in the State Legislature yester day are of little interest. Gerrit Smith appears to be very anxious to enlighten the Albanians upon the Maine Liquor law, but cannot do so unless he is allowed the use of the Assembly chamber, which has been refused. Mike Walsh made his debut at the Albany Museum last evening, by delivering a comphinentary address, but what he said we have not been told.

Nearly a month later news from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived at Boston. We have received a summary of the intelligence by telegraph. The English officers were becoming more energetic, and had met with considerable success. It may happen, as in India, that the war will be over before Gen. Catheart reaches his destination. It will be recollected that when the British forces in India, under Gen. Gough, met with a reverse, the home government straightway soperceded him and sent out Sir Charles Napier, but Googh gained a splendid victory, and ended the war before Sir Charles arrived. The same thing is likely to occur at the Case. In this event, Sir Harry Smith, like Sir Hugh Gough, will be saved from disgrace.

We have late advices from Venezuela, but they contain very little news. That beautiful countrythat perfect garden-seems to be kept down by bad government. It is a republic in name only. Ou-Porto Cabello correspondence gives us a pen and ink sketch of the present condition of the country.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday evening, th subject of abolishing the office of the City Inspector, which was vetoed by the Mayor, was taken up, on motion of Alderman Peck, and passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor thereto. Fourteen members voted in the affirmative, and two in the negative. A remonstrance of the firemen against the organization of new companies, which was presented at the previous meeting, will be found in another column

In the Board of Assistant Aldormen, the subject of taking up the old rails, and substituting the grooved rails, throughout the length of Hudson street, was referred to a special committee, the previous committee having reported in favor of the pre-

Two weeks later advices from California will be de Nicaragua. The news is already twenty-six days "n route from San Francisco.

TWE CORPORATION THE ROOM .- Some of our aletheir consumption of beef, mutton, pork, chickens, segars, rum, brandy, and white kids. ways contrived to monopolise the hay and provinged are only for passenges, for the fareithed to such jearnals by that body.

The Fillmore Administration and the Cuba

The administration, in its foreign policy-of which department Mr. Webster is the chief-seems to have suddenly waked up to a high sense of its duties in reference to our treaty stipulations with Spain. At this late day, when the whole business is understood to be settled to the satisfaction of both nations, we find our government pushing forward, here in New York, a trial of certain parties suspected of giving aid and comfort" to the late Cuban expeditions.

This criminal presecution of O'Sullivan and others looks, to say the least of it, like a prodigious and desperate effort to convince the government of Spain, and all concerned, of the inflexible determination of our government to punish the violators of our treaty obligations, to the full extent of the law. Possibly the Spanish Minister may regard this trial with considerable admiration; but we apprehend that the result will strike him as a very lame and rickety conclusion. We believe it is a rule among theatrical managers, that the tragedy shall precede the farce. They give us, first, fire and sword, and blood and carnage; and then they draw the veil over such horrible scenes, and treat us to a dish of laughter, fro lie, and fun. There is method in the arrangement for the most bloody scenes of wholesale slaugh ter are dispelled from the mind by the amusing tricks of the foel in the farce. The administration seem to have adopted the same rule in regard to Cuba. We have had the tragedy, and as horrible a tragedy as could be desired, - as the bloody acts at Cardenas, and among the mountains of the Vuelte Abajo district, and in front of the dark and frowning eastle of Atares, and in the wards and dungeons of the Punta prison, have too fear fully illustrated. Now, it appears, under the direction of the President, and managed by the powerful intellect of the Secretary of State, the farce is introduced upon the stage. We shall soon know the result. Thus far it has proved a very dull and stupid affair, but exactly in keeping with the whole course of the bungling mismanagement, from the first to the last, of these filibustering expeditions.

The present administration is one of the most anomalous in the history of this country. It claims to have more intelligence, more capacity, more ability, and more wisdom in its composition, than any since the days of George Washington; and yet its domestic policy is tame and insipid, while its foreign policy is never understood and never defined. In fact, it never had a foreign policy. It has lived from hand to mouth, as circumstances have turned up-never anticipating anything-never prepared to meet anything-but acting upon events as they arise, according to the pressing emergencies of th hour-always behindhand, always waiting, and always too late for the golden moment of success.

The history of the late Lopez expedition affords a

striking illustration of this view of the executive government. Its office is to execute the laws. How were they executed in reference to Lopez, to whom -as the leading filibusier-we are indebted for all the late lawless and disastrous invasions of Cuba ? On his return from Cardenas, after the mere pretence of an examination, he was permitted to run at large, and, without molestation, to organize, equip, and concentrate another expedition at New Orleans, and to leave that port and escape out of the Mississippi, and touch at Key West, without interruption, as quietly as if the government officials, from New Orleans to Florida, were implicated in the movement. Instead of acting in season-instead of arresting Lopez and punishing him as he deserved, the government trumps up an indictment against General Quitman and General Henderson, of Mississippi; and with their acquittal, the cabinet appear have settled down with the conviction of having done their duty. But it is notorious that while they were trying Quitman and Henderson, Lopez was at large, and actually engaged in fitting up his second expedition; and that the cabinet were not ignorant of his whereabouts or his proceedings. The unaccountable stunidity which permitted Lopez, under such ircumstances, to carry out his designs within the United States, as freely as if by government authoriy, cannot be reconciled with or palliated by the present prosecution of O'Sallivan, or anything of hat sort. It comes too late to be useful-the busi-

Possibly the game now going on may be intended confirm the government of Spain of the good faith of the administration, and their anxiety to maintain our treaty obligations. And vet, such is the consistency of the foreign policy of Mr. Fillmore, that, side by side with this curious trial, the most formidable preparations are made for the invasion and military occupation of Japan. Such are some of the specimens of the foreign policy of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster-such are their shufiling efforts to retain the government speils in their hands for four years longer. Their efforts and their prospeets are equally wide of the mark.

Kossuth and Major Tochman.-We have received a letter from Major Tochman, complaining of certain shortcomings of some of our cotemporaries in the publication of the late correspondence relating to Kessuth and Madame Apollonia Jagello Tochman. Having done ample justice in that publication ourselves, we cannot undertake to rectify the mistakes of others. We also disclaim any partizanship in the complaints of Madame Tochman against Kossuth. It is a woman's quarrel, and they must settle it among themselves. The conduct of Kessuth towards Major and Madame Techman has been, however, extraordinary, if not inexcusable. She was instrumental, to some extent, in the passage of the law detailing a national ship to the shores of Asia, for the purpose of bringing Kossuth and his companions to the United States-she secured in Washington, before Kossuth was released, a theatrical benefit in his behalf-and, a few weeks before the arrival of Kossuth in New York, it was through the exertions of Maj. Tochman and his wife that a large detachment of penalless Hungarians were supplied with money, and had their expenses paid from New York to Chicago, on their way to Ujhazi's colony, in Iowa. And yet Kessuth, on his arrival, deliberately gives Major and Madame Tochman the cold shoulder. We can only account for this upon the miserable jealousy of the Hungarians towards the Poles, throughout the late revolution; and which seems to have followed Kossoth and his associate exiles even to this country. To such a narrow-sighted revolutionary leader, all the "material and financial aid" of the United States Treasury would be money thrown away.

COMMODORE STOCKTON AND THE REPORTERS AT Washington.- A very unworthy imputation is made by one of our telegraphic reporters against the reporters of the Senate, the purport of which is, that because they did not think it necessary to report the whole of Commodore Stockton's speech, on a recent occasion, therefore they were bribed to withhold it. The stenographic reporters of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, are practical, well informed men. They have had experience in their business for several years; and their instructions from the press of this city are, to report, in a condensed shape, only what is novel and interesting n each day's debate-to report the whole of the debate is entirely impracticable. They generally saccoud in carrying out their instructions—the offended vanity of the nincompoops of either house of Cor

due to-day, at this port, via Chagres and San Juan | dertakes to say that we have been heretologic successions. sively in favor of Case, Lengths. Bushman, Honm, Fillmere, Webster, and Sport, as emplifules for the Predding. This is not to. We support no particular candidate for the Predding, not any lition and socialist journals are showing up the Cor- | 1903. We usefully state at any particular than the peration tea room every other day, on account of a probable changes which and of the eath will be seen tion deserves all these compliments from such quare | but in the reason why we should be represented a ter. These are the very newspapers that have at the graphilate of enter of the enablastes. We

THE LYRIC DRAMA IN NEW YORK .- The recent breaking up of both the Italian Opera troupes has created a void in the enjoyment of a large class of society, who had begun to feel a sort of enthusiasm for the lyric drama, but are now left without any vocal music, except Ohristy's Minstrels, third or fourth rate concerts, and Yankee and Scottish ballad singers.

During the last few years, the growth of a taste for the highest order of musical compositions—the immortal works of Bellini, Mozart, Donizetti, Rossini, and Meyerbeer—had sprung up to an extent that astonished even ourselves, and is now only realixed to the full amount, as is the case with other human enjoyments, when we are suddenly bereft of the luxury. The Italian Opera has become naturalized in this city; and it is impossible that the large class who have derived so much refined pleasure from it, including the sojourners from all parts of the Union and frem Europe, can feel content without some esablishment for the representation of the lyric drama. This department of musical taste is the growth of twenty-five years, cultivated from time to time with more or less success. It has been variegated during that time, by singular eccentric phases of enthusiasm. produced by the visits of particular vocalists and musicians, such as Jenny Lind, Ole Bull, Herz, and others. But the pure taste for the musical drama of the highest order was still growing amidst all these eccentricities and vicissitudes. It grew in spite of their injurious tendency to interfere with the healthy nction and developement of so delicate but so fair an exotic. For instance, what could be more absurd, more detrimental to the legitimate musical drama, or more prejudicial to true art, than the running in such crowds to Jenny Lind's concertswhich consisted of a few isolated airs, detached from their context-and paying from ten to fifteen dollars for a single seat? At no time were these concerts worth more than from one to two dolars, and the enthusiasm which was created altogether by a man of great genius in the humbug line, was by no means founded upon a just esti-mate of art, or even a fair exhibition of the talents of the Swedish vocalist. No concert could afford scope for the exhibition of the highest ability which Jenny Lind displayed in Italian opera in Europe. Not only, therefore, was injustice done, by these concerts, to art, but to the real merits of the artistcherself. Yet amidst all these meteoric vagaries, the growth of the Italian Opera prevailed, and the right spirit so far triumphed, that now we may be said to have reached that point of taste-a regulated love and enthusiasm for the lyric drama-that it will require the permanent establishment and consecration of a temple from some quarter or other.

Max Maretzek, the last of the managers, who has been partly ruined by his enterprise and taste, has not yet given up the field, and he is now probably engaged in some plan for the renewal of the Italian Opera on a permanent footing. Niblo is in Europe. most likely on a mission for the same purpose; and from the spirit that prevails among artists in the Old World, there is little doubt that he will succeed in bringing on a troupe of the highest order of musical talent and attainment. Marti, in Havana, who for many years has been distinguished for his taste in that art, comprehends New York in all his pro-

grammes for the future. Yet, meantime, in spite of all these projects and plans for the future of New York, and for the repre-sentation of the musical drama, but not a pity to see the admirable artists of bot the troupes who lately performed in this city to the delight of thousands, now out of employment, and their music hushed at this season of the year, when all nature is vocal with melody, and the birds with their artless strains are ushering in the spring, and the all pervading genius of taste is everywhere making preparations to amuse and to interest not only the metropolis itself, but the strangers who are flocking to it in vast numbers ? For instance, there is the magnificent Steffanone, whose unrivalled excellence is the theme of every tongue; the highly finished Salvi; the grand, deep toned basso Marini; the powerful barytone Badiali, who stands alone on this continent; the silver voiced Lorini; the beautiful tenor Bettini; and last, not least, the exquisite Bosio, who recently won such triumphs at Niblos's-all these and others, present the materials of such a troupe as has been rarely, if ever, collected together in one house, in any part of the world, and we fear they are about to leave us forever, unless enterprise and taste shall speedily arrest their footsteps.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW .-- We have received from Gov. Davis, of Coney Island, the following bulletin, or proclamation, on this subject, which speaks for

New Yoss, March 11, 1852. Janes Gordon Bennett—
My Dear Sir.—Will you please to accept from your old friend, 6 Davis, a case of the best Chablis, selected expressly for myself in Bordeaux? Open the case and let it remain quiet for a day or two, and you will find it good. I am temperate in the true sense, and teetotal between drinks, which are not frequent; still I am decidedly opposed to legislative interierence. I now offer to all creation the finest ports, sherries, hocks, champagnes, clarets, Burgundies, brandles, runs, gins, whiskeys, &c. &c. cimported expressly for family use. I offer them in quantities not less than one bottle, or more that one butt. All legislative restrictions to the contrary will be by me resisted with the entire military force of Concy Island; consequently I caution all those socialists, red republicans, Fourierites, mesmerists, Mormonites, spiritual-inciders, and Maine liquer law men, to act with caution Yours, &c., G. DAVIS.

Yours, &c., In spite of the belligerent position of Coney Island, we should not be surprised to see the Legislature pass a very stringent Maine Liquor law, with the proviso that the people vote for it before it goes into operation. Perhans this would be the best mode of disposing of the question. The tectotal party are becoming perfectly rabid on the subject; and to promote quiet and temperance in the community, it might be the best way to give them plenty of rope, and they will hang themselves.

INJUNCTION ON THE ART UNION LOTTERY .- In the few days we expect to announce the issue of an injunction on the further proceedings of the Art Union Lottery, with a view to compel that corporation to come into court, open their books, reveal their doings, and account for the half million of dollars which they have received from the public during the last eight or nine years. We would advise, therefore, the Board of Managers to gird up their loins as fast as pertible-to prepare their books-ticket their payers, and have everything ready for a rigid and final investigation of their conduct and management, and especially of what they have done with the immense amount of money they have received, and how they have treated the constitution and have of the State in regard to letteries. Their had day of reekoning will soon be upon them.

Political Intelligence.

The Companies Measures is the Massachuser to the Massachuser Liverature —In the Massachusers House of Legissen titire on the lethinst, a set of residitions were him duced donouncing the fugitive Slave lewenn the what series of compromise measures highy adopted in Gongress The rectations were referred to a secret committee. May a set Canada, New Jangy —U. D. Brindles, de meeter, has been exceted higher of Canada, New Jangy —

Appointments by the President.

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The Readings of Mrs. Forres

Last evening, Mrs. C. N. Sinehair, late Mrs. Forrest, in company with Mr. G. Vandenhoff, gave dramatic and poetical readings at Metropolitan Hall. The attendance was good; in fact, in point of numbers, the entertainment was completely successful, the house being filled in every part, with a fashiou able, well dressed audience. We canot say so much for the performance. Mrs. Forrest's part of it was a decided failure: and those who advised her to the step must have been radly wanting in judgment or cander. It was an undertaking for which she is totally unfit. It is one thing to keep up the alternations of a brief dialogue in a comedy, and it is quite another thing to sustain the continuous reading of a long poem. Then it was a most ill advised course to place her The contrast was overwhelming. In fact, if the thele thing had been designedly got up for his triumph uld not be more effectually accomplished than it was. The pieces selected for her were about the worst suited to her capacity that could be

The performance commenced with the first set of Shakspeare's "Merchant of Venice," which Vandenhoff read with fine effect. At the close he stated that Mrs. Forrest had a cold, and that he therefore claimed for her the indulgence of the audience, though he did not think it would much embarrass her readings

shortly after she made her appearance on the stage, earing a black velvet dress, and her hair without a head dress, and plain. She looked exceedingly well, and was

warmly received by the audience.

Mr. Vandenboff sustained the character of Shylock with much spirit, and also some of the other male characters. Mrs. Forrest read the part of l'ortia tamely, and with very indifferent success. Her voice was both weak and like an instrument out of tune. She appeared to have a hight cold, but that was not the cause of her failure.

In the poetical readings of the second part of the enterainment, the contrast between her and Vandenhoff was still more striking. He read "The Punch Bowl," by 0. W. Holmes, and "Lochinvar," by Sir Walter Scott, in spiendid style, and amidst thunders of applause. In Lechinvar he was enthusiastically encored. Mrs. Forrest read "A Poet's Farting Thought," by Motherwell, and failed to give the piece any spirit or effect. In The Building of the Ship," by Longfellow-which was the finale of the entertainment—she was still more un-happy. It was absurd to select so long a piece for her, and one so little adapted to her genius. She broke down in it most completely. She blushed, became nervous, confused and agitated, and finally stopped; she applied her handkerchief to her mouth, as if sh was laboring under a suffocating feeling, and coughed a little. Mr. Vandenhoff, who was sitting near, came over to ber, apparently for the purpose of inducing her to step; but she shook her head, indicating refusal, and immediately after proceeded again, cheered on by the plaudits of the audience. She had only read a few lines more when she stopped again, and Van-denhoff ran over and sna ched the book from her amidst great applause, and, returning to his chair, read the re-mainder of the piece (about laif of it) with much cold, and at the end he was loudly applauded. The lady apeared deeply embarrassed during this interval, and kept handkerchief to her eyes all the time. Every one seem-

Thus terminated the readings of Mrs. Sinclair, which it were better for her reputation had never begun. She had made a hit as Lady Teazle, in the "School for Scandal," and was also successful in other plays; and it would have been wiser to have confined herself to those parts, or other characters of the same description, than to have launched her fruil bark into an unknown and treacherous

## New York Medical College. Thirteenth

NNUAL COMMENCEMENT -- ADMISSION OF GRADUATES -DISTRIBUTION OF PEIZES-APPRESSES. This institution held its annual commencement inst (Friday) evening, upon which occasion the lecture roomwhich is an admirably contrived one-was filled by a highly respectable audience, among whom were a large proportion of ladies.

The Rev. Pr. Downess having offered the opening prayer of the exercises, the graduates of the season new closed were severally presented with their diplomas by Herace Green. M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, who addressed them briefly, expressing the satisfaction he and his colleagues had experienced by the creditable examinations they had passed. The following is the list of graduates, being twenty in

The following is the list of graduates, being twen all—

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Nome.

Nome. Dr. Collen Dorenus, Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, then addressed them, in an cration, the greater part of which, from its figurative and discursive values is completely beyond the company of discursive nature is completely beyond the compass of the brief space we are compelled to allot to it. He observed that the public were little aware of the labors consequent and necessary to philosophical regards, and this was especially true with regard to them and the medical student. Every spring and fall they read in the public prints of the opening and close of the courses, and of the list of graduates; but even them and the medical student. Every spring and sail they read in the public prints of the opening and close of the courses, and of the list of graduates; but even if the names reached them, they little knew the labor that must be endured and the struggles made, which to the young mind were almost at first overwhelming; but it brought its fruits, and they found with joy a reward for which they had slaved and almost siain themselves. A friend of his had inquired, after reading through the programme of the course of lectures: "How can the stadent stand this, day after day? It would be as difficult to me as to read half a dozen novels, and to keep up the interest in each." But his labors were not concluded there—he had, afterwards, to peruée and consider his notes, and to study, wringing a few hours' sleep, renew his labors again, frequently when the moon had scarcely changed her position. What must be the influence that resulted from such study? Surely not, as some had libellously asserted, to induce influelity. That might have been in the inflaency of science, when men were puffed up with their little conceits, and self-satisfied with a superficial view, but the effect of real and profound science must be to cause them to exclaim :—"What is man, that ficial view; but the effect of real and profound science must be to cause them to exclaim:—"What is man, that thou art mindful of hin; or the son of man, that thou regarded him?" He congratulated them that during the course the angelef death had not visited them, but condoled with them that in a sister society, science had been becaused of one of her most ardent votaries, whose loss thousands had been called upon to mourn. (We understeed him to mean the late Dr. Sharpe Fattleon.) He ex. horted them to comply with the obligations they had voluntarily taken upon themselves. They had not been perfected, but merely had facts and phenomena explained to them, fitting them to become pupils, and recommended an adherence to the principles of Bacon and Newton—to receive nothing without the recommendation of evidence;

perfected, but merely had hete and phenomene expansed to them, fitting them to become pupils, and recommended an adherence to the principles of Bazon and Newton—to receive nothing without the recommendation of evidence; and the maxim of Tully, who taught us to preserve "Senectation in Juventate. Juventation in senectate." On the subject of good will towards and appreciation of their professional brethren, he also addressed some remarks; and with a fitting valedictory, he concluded.

LUTHER R. MARSH SAID—As one of the trustees, and en behalf of all, and representing, more especially, the Professors, he had been deputed and desired to accompany their lest wishes to the whole class, with their particular and incarnated regards to a few, who in faithfulness and acquirement, have risen above the level of ordinary achievement. The examination had been conducted, so far as he had been able to learn, with a riger and thoroughness more searching than is usually practised in institutions of the king. The examination in medical colleges, generally, as he understood, had been and were managed by the professors allows, though sometimes, perhaps always, those of the trustees who chose might be present. But such titundance was not obligatory, nor common. The character is appointed, with the duty imposed to attend and superiment the examination—who, standing in a sensewhat enteroment at titude to the professors, would be likely to pursue a more thorough research with the pught's expairments in medical college in the country. The whole class had passed through this complete satisfaction to the professors wish country. The whole class had passed through this complete satisfaction to the professors wished, by the presentation of these gifts, to testify their approximant in medical college in the country. The whole class had passed through this ordeal with complete satisfaction to the professors to the center, and to the trustees. But there were several members to be the medium of communication; and in their mome, and with the cor there takens of affection, there stimul to further con-quest, is their possession. They hoped that, on leaving these halfs and entering upon the journey of practical are they would stratilite, guide and cheer them—that they would encourage the mobile application—to an un-qualifing determination, with effect that shall realize the residence to place the neighborthonous of the profession they had adopted, and enrol their names amidst its distinguished som—the benefactors of our race—re-membering the centiment of an illustrious stranger, now in our lard that "libere is no difficulty to him who wills." Let, said he no obstacles done tyou. Glance along the starry light's that gent the concave of the heal-

are only for principles, for thath, for more the same of principles to be principled to ment or for the principles were declared extended, and the meeting separated

The Regular trees are a specific to the police of the Highteenth ward finding four male dead human bodies on board of a yacht, or fishing beat, lying at the foot of Twenty-first street. Upon the examination, the bodies were evidently, from the shrouds found, men from the Potters Field, packed in barrels for experiation, directed to medical men for surgical purposes. The jury, on the investigation, rendered the following verdiet.— We, the jury, empannelled for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the case of four dead bodies, found in a yacht at the foot of Twenty-first street, East river, give it as our verdict, that said men came to their death by natural causes, and were brought to the dead house of Bellevue Hospital by the Captain of the Eightteenth ward police, the jury net knowing from whence said bodies were previously obtained. Inasemuch as the bedies were found in possession of the Captain of the yacht, the jury recommend the Coroner to hold him for examination. We find no proof of other persons being implicated in obtaining the said bodies. The statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute law fixes a penalty of five years in the Statute prison, or one year in the Penitentiary, or a fine of 500, or both fine and imprisonment, on conviction of any person found stealing the body or bodies of human beings from the graves; but in this instance no evidence ha

of the officers of the road, and great credit is due them for their prompt and efficient aid to the possengers.

Strike of the Markle Workers.—On Thursday afterneon, about two hundred and fifty marble workers, who had struck for higher wages, assembled about the marble yard of Dudley & Lee, in Hudson, near Bank street, and threatened violence against the promistors. Capt. Lovett, of the Ninth ward, being informed of the circumstance, dispatched a number of his men to the place, for the purpose of preserving order, whereupon the men dispersed. Vesterday afterneon a large number of them again assembled in the same place, and Captains Seabury and Taft, with some of their men, however, prevented any disturbance that might have ensued.

Information on an Emichant — Yesterday, Thos. Brenan, keeper of an emigrant boarding house, at No. 7 Washington street, was brought before Justice Osborn, on complaint of Cornelius Boyle, an emigrant, who charged Brenan with having detained his baggage. Brenan was fined \$50.

Erower.—About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning, a man whose name was said to be Stephen Carroll fell into the river at pier No. 20. Burling slip, where he was seen walking around for two hours before. Every exertion was made to rescue him from drowning; but it was only after half an hour's search that officers Baun. Rice. McGrath, and Correy, succeeded in discovering the body, when life, however, was extinct. The hody was removed to the Second ward station house. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of death by accidental drowning returned.

First.—About nine o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke cut in the basement of No. 2 Fulton market, kept as a dming ration by Pearsall & Lozier. The fire, caused by a defect in the flues, was soon extinguished, with but trilling damage.

Accidental at the Second ward police station house.

by a defect in the flues, was soon extinguished, with but trifling damage.

ACCHENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner Ives, yesterday, held an inquest at the Second ward police station house, on the body of a saidr, named Stephen Carroll, aged 23, who came to his death by accidentally falling into the river from the Pier No. 20, Burling slip, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. It seems the deceased was endeavoring to find the brig Clinton, and in so doing fell off the dock into the river. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

ATTEMPT TO COMBIT SUCIDE.—Last evening officers Street and Cunningham conveyed to the City Hospital a man named Thomas Clarke, who had attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. Every effort was made to restore the unfortunate man, but he was not expected to recover. He resided at the corner of William and Spruce streets, and had but lately arrived from England.

Police Intelligence.

## A COMICAL SCENE AT THE POLICE COURT-COMPLAINT

Police Intelligence.

A COMICAL SCENE AT THE POLICE COURT—COMPLAINT OF AN INJURED HUBBAND.

At about six o'clock, last evening, a comical scene took place in the Pelice Court at the Tombs. A crowd of some three hundred men and boys had collected, the major part of them mere boys, aged from six up to sixteen years. The court room was not only filled, but completely jammed; ahead of this interesting mass of human beings, such as the Sixth ward stands pre-eminent for, were two men brought from Mulberry street by a policeman, gentect in appearance, one without a coat, and the other decked out in a decent suit of clothes both out of breath, the latter under the care and custody of a policeman. When presented before the bar of justice, it was ascertined that Justice Osborn had left for the night, and no one was left in the court but Mr. Stewart, the abic Clerk, and Justice elect. Great excitement prevailed. Mr. Stewart called the contending parties to order, and requested to know the cause of the disturbance. As soon as order was restored, the man in the shirt sleeves spoke up and exclaimed, considerably out of breath, that he preferred a charge against the man, pointing to the prisoner. "Well, well." said Mr. Stewart. "what is the matter? What is the charge? Speak out." "Well." said the man. "I have just caught that man locked up in a room with my wife. I had my suspicion, and got permission from my employers to leave the store early, and my wife did not expect me home, and when I went to the door of my room, I found it fast. I knocked, and knocked, but could not get in. (Laughter.) After awhite my wife opened the door and looked out, and said. 'Ah. James, is that you? William is here.' (Laughter.) And when I entered the rocm. where he had been with my wife ever since dinner. I have no doubt he watched me go out, and then weut in. (Laughter.) I then took up a pitcher and melaed it at him, but missed the villain; and I now make a charge against him. Wiliam then spoke up in his defence, and addressing the injured husb have. In the first place, she is not your wile; and in the second place, all the time I was in the room I was sitting in the rocking chair, until you came and threw the pitcher at my bead, and then I thought it was time to be moving." (Laughter.) Mr. Stewart addressing the husband—" We cannot give you any aid here. If this man has scalued your wife or your mistress, there is no criminal lew on which we can give you any redress. You must seek your remedy elsewhere. "Very well," said the enraged husband; "will you give me leave to take out my own satisfaction?" And suiting the action to the words, was just about to inflict a personal assault on this man, as the policemen interfered, and Mr. Stewart informed him that the police authorities had no power to permit any breach of the peace; but that if this man intruded himself again in his house, he might hurry him out with a broomstick or poker; but he must not commit any assault, but might hurry him out with a broomstick or poker; but he must not commit any assault, but might hurry him out with a broomstick or poker; but he must not commit any assault, but might hurry him out allitle "And, as for you." said Mr. Stewart, addressing the alleged seducer, "you consummate vagabond. but he must not commit any assault, but might hurry him out a little "And as for you." said Mr. Stewart, addressing the alleged seducer. "you consummate vagabond, taking advantage of the husband's absence to intrigue with his wife, you ought to be pumished severely, and we only regret that it is not in our power to give you what you justly deserve." The man replied—"Send for the woman and if she says she is his wife, I'll be satisfied." "No matter for that," said Mr. Stewart, "you scoundrel; the act is just the same any way." (Applause in court.) "Well." answered the fellow, evidently struck with the force of Mr. Stewart's remarks, "I know it looks rather bad, but still I thought I wasn't doing any more than what many others have done." (Laughter.) "Ah." said Mr. Stewart, "I believe you are a great vagabond, but it does not come under the police jurisdiction. Officers, clear the court room." A reash was then made for the door by the spectators, and a jam was the result, and, when outside, the crowd divided off into two parts—one half gave chase after the man in the shirt-sleeves, hooting and failooing, who ran ahead of the mob, along Centre street, apparently in fear of his life; the other man ran up Franklin street, towards Breadway, with about two hundred men and boys after him, he running with hat in hand, fearful, if the mob caugh him, they might give him a rough handling; and the last we saw of him was the tip-end of his coat-tail, as he streaked himself across Breadway, with the boys calling out. "Stop him! stop him!" And thus ended the excitement.

Charge of Faise Pretences.—Capt. Stevenson, of the Sixteenth ward police, arrived in town yesterday from Ithaca, Tempkins county, having in custody a man named John Heilister, whom he arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Osborn, wherein he stands charged with obtaining a lot of proceries. amounting to \$600, from the firm of Bass. Cark & Dibble, No. 106 West street, under alleged false to proceed the method of the merchandies.

Charge of Grand Lerceny.—A wom

the jate of the Increase.—A woman named Mary Riber Charge of Groud Larceny.—A woman named Mary Riber was arrested on Thursday night, on a charge of stealing \$39 from the pecket of Fatrick Lalkin, residing at No 220 Monroe street. Officer Mahan, of the Fourth ward took the woman into custody on the charge, and conveyes her before Justice Orborn, who committed her to prison

Court Calendar-This Day.

Prof. Williams gives another of his unique and wondeful entertainments in Montal Alchemy this even ing, at Metrepolitan (late Tripier) Hall, at 7½ o'clock. Ad mittance, 25 centre, children half price. "The whole of the world and the rest of mankind" should make it a point to attend, and no mistake, if they wish to be amused.

Huilding Associations—Their Origin, Workings, and Benefits explained, Objections fully answered, the Law under which they are organised; Interesting Facts together with a full list of all the Associations now in operation, will be found in this weeks Sunday Dispatch. Price 3 cents a copy. Office, No. 61 Ann street.

"Figures Can"t Lie."—Rullding Associations trumphant—An unusual effort having been made in certain quarters to mistead the public mind in reference to Building Associations, the thousands who are interested in the matter, are informed that the Sunday Content of March 14, will contain a plain, practical, and undisputable refuration of all the following mental and undisputable refuration of all the following mistatements that have been made in various paper respecting the principles of Building Associations, and the management of the many tempenies now in existence in this city. Mechanics, laborers, working men, and the industriens of all departments who sim at honorable independence, are deeply interested in this rehighest, and should not fail to make themselves theroughly acquainted with homeficial reinciples on which Rullding Associations are founded and senducted. The Sunday Content is published at No. 15 Spruce street, and may be proveded any new depact. sured at any newsdepot.

The Golden Opportunity will Soon be Lost.

Great Partition Sale of 1,025 Valuable Lots, at Austice.—The maps of the Amery groperty, to he sold on Toerday, March II, by A. H. Enlier, at the Merchants' Exchange under the direction of P. P. Raggies, Edg., referrer, are now ready at No. 7 Wanteleach.

The Excitement at the Bowery Savings stere still continues, and the rush is unabated. We have reduced our stock thousands of dollars, but still we shall offer bargains beretafore unheard of. Our second marking takes place to-day, and whatever may have secured to have been above the average shall be reduced, so that all the stock may go off. The ascrince we have prepared to make, and the consequences will be, that we shall sell entirely out, and the loss will be ours. Our reserve stock will all be exposed now for sale, and many new spring styles which have been in bond will be sold, thus offering preater channess than ever. We desire those who wish to share in this opportunity to be as expeditions, as possible for our convenience as well as others who may wish to purchase. Once for all, we assure the public that no opportunity for having Dry Goods at immense bargains, has ever been given in New York. Our reasons for thus disposing of our stock has been laid before the public, and it is uscless for us to add words.

F. W. & W. F. GHLLEY, 126 Bowery.

The Lantern, No. 11, will be issued this morning at the publication office, 149 Fulton street. Contents:—Large cut of the New York and Philadelphia Mint; Tableaux of American history, No. 3; and altogether the best number issued; a rich variety of wit, and sparkling ersence of brain.

The Lantern,-Here's a chance to make

Daguerreotypes in Oil,-This new and interesting discovery in the arts, which has recently been brought out by WM. H. BUTLER, of the Plumbe National Gallery, No. 251 Broadway, is deserving of the attention of all lovers of art.

First Premium Daguerreotypes.—The Ptetures taken by WHITEHURST, at 349 Broadway, have never been surpassed. For fidelity to nature, delicacy of faish, and general artistic effect, Whitchurst's Pictures are highly celebrated.

How many there are who, upon seeing this notice this merning, will call to mind the features of some loved one who sat for their Dagaerreotype at ROOTS, 28. Broadway. You all know the excellence of Root's pictures. Others have but to call to be convinced of their superiority over anything of the kind in this country.

Warnocks, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House, urgently invite attention to their beautiful Spains Hats. They think it not too much to say that the pattern now introduced is just what might be expected of thom; perfect in symmetry, chaste in completion, and beautiful to the

Genin's Spring Style of Hats were intro-duced on Saturday, the lith February. Gentlemea in want of a Hat, superior in style and quality, are invited to call. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

Spring Fashions!-W. P. David, No. 301 Broadway, near Duane street, has now ready the Spring Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats. Those in want of a hat that is beautiful and easy to the head, are invited to call and judge for themselves, from which every variety, style, and description can be selected.

Hats that are Hats .- Coleman's spring style

Spring Fashlons.—Gentlemen's Hats.— Amidon, 649 Broadway, is now prepared to furnish his ele-gant Spring Hats. For beauty of style, elegance of finish, richness of materials, lightness, clasticity, and durability. Amidon's Spring Hats. for 1852, outrival all competitions, Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine these beautiful fabrics.

F. H. AMIDON, 649 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

Chapter I. Byron wasted a hero, but the hero of this stery wanted a hat; so, sallying forth from his hotel, he proceeded to No. 128 Fulton streat, and explained to a dealer in that article his necessity. KNON-for it was be-displayed his latest fashion. "Brilliant! Superb!" exclaimed our hero. "Try it on, sir," urked the hatter. Complying with this suggestion, Leonardo Ferrado Fusbos placed the hat upon his head, and with startling energy demanded its price. "Four dollars." "Cheap as dirt. Your hand, sir; I like your, il like your hats; and to-morrow. If fortune smiles. I mean to pay." "But, sir, interrepted Knex. But L. F. Fusbos had disppeared.

Espenscheld's Spring Style of Hats.-If there be any person who is so indifferent to the value of a half dollar as to pay four dollars for a hat, when one supe-rior in every respect can be purchased for \$3.50, let him call at 107 Nassau street, corner of Ann, and convince himself of

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Style.—Banta, 106 Canal street, extends an invitation to his friends and patrons to visit his sales room, and select one of his clogant Hats of the new spring style, for \$350. He sells a hat that in point of fineness, durability and elegance, by far exceeds the \$4 hats usually sold in Broadway. Planofortes.-The largest assortment of Pi-

anos in this city is to be found at the Waccrooms of T. GILBERT & Co., 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theatro, and will be sold at great bergains. These lines have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any climate. Dealers supplied on likeral Serms. Second hand Pianos for sale, cheap. Planes to let, tuned, and repaired.

HORACE WATERS. If there is one house in the city, before any other, that we would recommend a friend to, in wante, cheap and elegant clothing, it is that of LEVIE & REGAN's on the corner of Nassau and Beckman streets. Freek an Sack Coats, \$5; Cassimere Pants, \$3; Satin Vests, \$2; Over coats, \$5.

Great Bargains in Carpetings.-Peterson & Humphrey, 379 Broadway, corner of White street, havin purchased largely at the late large nuction sales, will dispos of the amme at the following low prices.—Pichi velvets, 12s. Tapestries, 9s.; Brussels, 8s.; Three-ply, 7s. to 8s., Ingraius 4s. to 6s., and all other goods equally low.

To Know a Gentleman, look first at the bosom of his shirt. It should be smooth, it casily to the chest, and have the indescribable air of elogance about it, only to be observed in the shirts made by GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, whose method of measurements infallible.

Beauty, Booty, and Utility, is the Motto at BROOKS' new York Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 159 Fulton street, she cheapest place in the city to get a good article of Boots, Shoet, Gaiters, Shippers, &c., &c., At the Emporium can be found every style to be thought of—deable sole, water proof, cork sole, dress, and patent leather Boot. Over Shoes, leather and rubber, of ever description. No. 150 Fulton street, six doors from Broadway. California.-Persons of healthy constitutions, about to proceed to California, to travel or reside, can effect an insurance on their lives at an extra promium of two per cent for the former, or one per cent for the latter, at the National Loan Fund Life Insurance Company of London, No. 7 Grand street, Jersey City. A guarantee fund vested

in American trustees. All claims payable in New York.
Medical officers in attendance daily. For rates of premium
and general information, apply as above.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent. California Merchants and Miners are in-

vited to examine BARRON, BROS. portable blast furnaces, for extracting gold from quartz rock, and for all other melting operations. They are the most effective furnaces in use. Also, Barron, Bros. portable forges. Both can be seen in use at the ware rooms, 65 Dunne street. Passengers to California can obtain Through

Dunlap's Light Carriages at Auction.— Mr. ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer, will sell, at the Chinese Museum, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 24th day of March next, a collection of 200 new Carriages, among which may be found over fifty of Dunlap's celebrated make, all warranted. Sale positive, and no postponement.

To the Public .- One bottle of Dr. Watts' ties upon consumption, or any chief disasses, with it not found to be beneficial in the care. Office 4 wich street; dept. 102 Naman street; Zerber's, Phis SI per bottle; S9 per dozen.

Mrs. Jervis's Cold Candy .- The great fireside Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and the various throat and lung complaints. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, 366 Breadway, and droggists generally.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye is without exception or reservation the very best over invented; equally celebrated in GOURALUP'S Medicated Seap, for curing pin-ples, freekles, allowness, chaps, chafes, reighness, &c. Peudice Subtile uprects heir from any port of the hody. Liquid Konge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at of Walker Liquid Konge, Lily White, and Hair Gloss, at of Walker teret, near Broadway, and Callender, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia. Cutting Hair and Whiskers skiifully,

beautifully, and in every case entirely conforming to the shape and size of the head, as well as the entire appearance of the weaver, by HILL, the Inimitable, corner of Pine and Nassan street. Phalon's New Spring Style of Hair Cutting
—New principle in Hair Cutting,—Clean Hair Broubes for all by the basket full-afteen of the best artists in America— new systems—new styles. A new era in Hair Cutting, eclipses anything before dreamed of in New York, as PHALON'S Crystal Paince, 197 Broadway, corner of Dey street.

Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, to prevent baldness, and to restore hair that has fallen off, or become thin, and to cure scurf or dandruff, for invest it with such a brilliant gloss and permanent curl. For sale at 167 Breadway, and all the drug stores in every city and town in

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color and has no bad door. It is applied, or sold, at PHALON'S Wig and Touges Manufactory, 197 Broadway. For sale in the city and country by druggists generally.

Phalon's Wigs and Toupees .- We would

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's celebrated Liquid Hair Dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the hair or whiskers, the mement it is applied. The wonderful case and certainty with which this favoritie and old established Hair Dye performs is astonishing. It is for sule, or applied, as BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wallstreet. Copy the

\$1,000 wil be forfelted by Elmere & Co., they cannot prove by hundreds of persons that the cale eated Bohemian Haff Dye is the best in use. It instantly hanges gray or sandy heir to a beautiful personne at blad from Sold at the Perfonery store, 20 Hunson street beents acase; 36 per dozen.

Wigs and Toupees-Batchelor's new style of Wige are prenounced the most perfect imitation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior arisine in should call at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory. No. 4 Wall streat, where can be found the largest and best assortment in the city. Copy the address.

5,000 Wigs and Tonpees, at Mediturest & Heard's colebrated Wig Factory, 27 Maiden lane made of the best materials, and dembising all the latest improvements; are warranted to fit, and not to sirril or change only. Also, brails of hom hist, front braids, &c. Roome exclusively for wigs and hair dying. Copy the address.

Reatt's Life Balsom is the most certain Regatt's Life Balsani is the most certain remove for rhomation, sourchin, services, and over the services, and over the services, was stricted with rhomation in all inclinits, as though they were unised. He was subside to eath, stand, or move, without being carried. Physicians or drugs certification of the was folly cored to be of the services of the standard in two weeks. Secondar-Mrs. Burton, 12 Eddridge street; this indy had seffered to years by services some of the observation of the search of falled, she was carred by the life Balsan in a month. Principal depet, 1809; Benery. 73 cente per bottle.